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When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 3,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

According to advices from Washington the Aldrich financial bill may be killed by the Senate. Republican defection is said to be growing and Senator Aldrich is said to fear to press for a vote on his measure.

The proposition to embody a prohibitory plank in the democratic national platform does not appear so impracticable, when one considers the extent of the prohibition wave in many of the southern and western States.

Senator William B. Allison of Iowa has just completed thirty-five years of continuous service in the United States Senate, his term having thus exceeded that of Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, who served from 1857 to 1899, by three years. Senator Morrill served in the House, however, for twelve years previous to his election to the Senate.

**THE FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.**

While Vermont is beginning to enjoy the benefits flowing from the sanatorium established by Senator Proctor to aid the people of this State in the crusade against tuberculosis, it is interesting to note that the cause is also making gratifying progress elsewhere.

Mr. Carnegie has just added to his list of world-wide benefactions by donating the sum of \$100,000 to complete the fund necessary for the continuation of Dr. Koch's researches into the cause and cure of consumption. Mr. Carnegie writes that his gift is the result of a conversation at Kiel last summer with Dr. von Thiersch, the Kaiser's body physician, who interested him in the subject. Mr. Carnegie adds that he regards Koch, Pasteur and Lister as the three great leaders of civilization.

The crusade against this disease has already made gratifying progress, and in view of the manner in which other dread ailments have been overcome through the application of science to the development of toxin treatment there is every reason to conclude that science will yet win a sweeping victory against tuberculosis.

**SOME TOWNSHIP CHANGES.**

The noteworthy changes took place in different towns in Vermont Tuesday in connection with the vote on the question of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage. Burlington, which voted against license in 1907, swung back into the license column, and the same thing is true of Colchester, Richmond, Swanton, Bakersfield, Brandon, and various small towns. The license towns number about the same as last year in the State as a whole.

To offset these changes are a number of large towns that passed from the license column to no-license. Among the towns which changed to no license are Barre city, St. Albans city, Rockingham, which includes Bellows Falls, Middlebury, St. George, and various small places.

It is evident that the greatest gains made by license have been in Chittenden county, whereas Washington county becomes one of the prohibition strongholds in the State. Burlington, Rutland, Brandon, Bennington and Swanton are the license centers on the west side of the mountain, and it is significant that practically all of the large towns on the east side are now against the saloon.

The greatest changes in sentiment on the license question have been recorded in Burlington among all the towns in Vermont, the swinging of the pendulum from a license majority of 1,760 in 1903 to a no majority of 431 in 1907, making a total change of 2,191 votes, while the no majority last year and the license majority of 780 this year makes a total change of 1,211 votes. The largest vote for license in Burlington was cast last year when 2,357 voters passed on the question, and the second largest vote was 3,333 in 1904, when the yes majority was 845, whereas this year the total vote was only 3,056. It is evident, however, that the falling off in the vote does not account for the change in the city's attitude on the question of license.

## THE GREATEST CONFEDERATE COMMANDER.

Attempts on the part of Union sympathizers to discriminate between southern commanders during the Civil War have often been criticized on the ground of sectional prejudice. It is encouraging therefore when those most intimately associated with the foremost generals of the Confederate armies can be pursued to give the public the benefit of their own ideas in relation to the comparative merits of the military heroes of the South.

United States Senator Culberson of Texas has performed a genuine service for the cause of history by helping to settle the question from a southern point of view as to the greatest military genius produced by the secession movement. The senator some time since sent out a letter addressed to forty-three surviving confederate officers of high rank, in which he stated that he took deep interest in the history of the war, and asked the recipient to give an opinion as to "who is entitled to rank as the greatest commander developed on the southern side." To this letter there were forty replies.

Many people have probably reached the conclusion that Gen. Lee was the unquestioned paramount leader among southern commanders, but the replies received by Senator Culberson show a surprising difference of opinion in this respect. A majority of the old commanders of the Confederate army do place Lee first, among those so ranking being Lieut.-Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Lieut.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee and Major-Generals Butler, French, Hoke, Lomax and Martin, besides twenty-seven brigadier-generals. But Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Stewart and Brig.-Gen. Francis M. Cockrell declared for Joseph E. Johnston, while Major-Gen. Thomas F. Ross and Brig.-Gen. B. H. Robertson said "Stonewall" Jackson. One general made a non-committal answer, and Brig.-Gen. Robert D. Johnson, while admitting Lee's pre-eminence, indicated the belief that Gen. N. B. Forrest was the greatest natural military genius the South produced, evidently seeking to give the impression that, with Lee's training, which had been the best the country afforded, both at the military academy and in the war with Mexico, Forrest would have made a foremost place for himself.

With this result staring them in the face non-prejudiced critics of the war can be excused for differing as to the comparative merits of Confederate commanders.

**A NOISELESS AND SMOKELESS WEAPON.**

In all human probability word pictures of battles of the future will be devoid of descriptions of the deafening cannonade and sharp rattle of musketry and the concealing of the enemy by clouds of smoke. We have long had smokeless powder, and now the son of the inventor of the Maxim machine gun claims to have discovered a device which will render the appearance of firearms noiseless.

According to the inventor's own testimony this wonderful discovery was an accident in connection with his attempt to devise a method of silencing the constant explosions incidental to the running of engines on automobiles, the principle involved in the new weapon being similar to that used in the automobile muffler, the noise of discharge due to the sudden release of gas at the muzzle of the gun being prevented through the action of a transverse acting piston valve, which allows the gas to escape gradually.

The device consists of a silencing arrangement that can be applied to the barrel of the ordinary firearm, in an ordinary firing the bullet, when it emerges from the muzzle, liberates the high pressure gases, which by striking the air suddenly cause the loud explosion. In the new gun the gases are shut off just before the bullet passes. This valve is actuated entirely by the gas pressure in the gun barrel and is free from all actuating mechanism. After the bullet has passed out of the barrel the gases are allowed to escape gradually through small holes. This allows all noise except a slight hissing sound.

The piston valve is arranged to return to open position when the gases have all escaped, and a safety device working in connection with the firing mechanism prevents the firing of a new cartridge unless the valve is in place. The construction is extremely simple, the gun having the appearance of the usual rifle, with a small cross piece in the barrel about five inches from the end.

Judging from all accounts the perfecting of this silencing device for firearms of all kinds will tend to completely revolutionize certain methods of warfare. Armed with silent weapons an ambushed force would be practically unassailable by a foe in the open, for it would be impossible for a considerable period to learn from what quarter bullets were coming. Through the use of this device a force marching into an ambuscade could be practically annihilated before it could locate its assailants.

Along with transforming influences in the military field come other considerations, however. The use of a noiseless and smokeless weapon may tend to promote crime through the comparative ease with which a weapon of this character may be used without detection.

## NEED OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Vermont is taking an interest in the project to secure industrial training for her young sons and daughters, but we are far behind some of our neighboring States in pushing this idea to a practical application. Massachusetts has gone so far as to create a State commission on industrial education and that body has made reports which will be of interest in all sections of the country in which manual training has come to be recognized as one of the pressing needs of American youth of the present age.

The report recognizes at the outset that at the present time in the United States, men are not being developed in the industries for the middle and lower supervisory positions. As has been often pointed out of late, the trades are so much divided that even an able man in an industry has an opportunity, as a rule, to learn only one branch or one department of his trade. Such a man may hope to become the head of that particular department if the industry is large enough to warrant the employment of a superintendent for that particular department; but if the supervising is done by a man who has charge of several departments, it is not only impractical but practically impossible under present circumstances, for him to fit himself for such a supervisory position. As a result, it has been found impossible for men in lower positions to fit themselves for higher positions from their shop experience alone.

There is a demand from the more energetic, earnest workers for an opportunity to learn the theory of their trades in the particular sense of the word. This is shown by the large numbers who enter upon correspondence school instruction, and by inquiries made by workmen of those who conduct evening courses for the employed, as well as by statements of representatives of labor. There are at present no well-planned courses in institutions which meet the needs of these ambitious men. It is the opinion of the commission on industrial education, as the result of a long, intelligent and earnest investigation, that an industrial college, providing day and evening courses for such individuals, would fill a long-felt want. Such schools have been markedly successful in other countries, and this fact may in part account for the assertion, often made, that a very large percentage of the foremen in Massachusetts industries are foreign born and foreign educated.

The Massachusetts commission is in favor of what might be called primary industrial schools, and it would have these supplemented by other institutions for higher industrial training. It is interesting in this connection to note that the representatives of nearly 1,000 manufacturing concerns in the State, employing 150,000 operatives, were interviewed in relation to the desirability of establishing a higher technical school furnished with their consensus of opinion that such an institution must necessarily assume one of two forms. First, a college to carry on to a higher degree the courses commenced in the day industrial schools which have been outlined in the commission's first report; second, an institution to give to men already employed in the trades a wider range of knowledge and a greater appreciation of the working principles of their trades. The first type they do not favor, and they give, in general, three specific reasons for this opinion: first, only a very few men are naturally fitted to fill the position of foreman or superintendent, and consequently the training of large numbers with that end in view would result in a low degree of efficiency; second, a man who has to give orders to other people should have himself served in the ranks, for the man who has not obeyed orders should not be placed in a position to give them; third, if a man should be trained with the idea of filling a foreman's position, and on trial it was found that he was not suited to the work the natural tendency would be for him to leave the rank of that industry altogether. In other words, he would not fall back gracefully to the position of workman.

The second form of higher school, which has been designated the industrial college, intended to instruct men already trained in the shop, would, in the opinion of the manufacturers, meet the needs of the industries. Such an institution would take men who have shown their ability to handle men, and who are at the same time skilled workmen, and would enable them to acquire the special knowledge which they need in order to understand more clearly the theory which underlies their particular trade.

It is to be noted in this connection that it will probably be some time before Vermont is ready for a higher industrial school, but the time has plainly arrived when we should make some provision for industrial education for the youth who are growing up in our State and on whose thrift and industry the future of the commonwealth so largely depends.

**VERMONT IN NATIONAL MORTALITY STATISTICS.**

Important as well as interesting data has been secured and published by the federal bureau of the census in relation to the years of 1905 and 1906. The statistics in this report do not cover the entire country, but are restricted to that portion of it termed the "registration area"; that is, to States in which the laws regarding the registration of deaths have been accepted as giving practically complete mortality returns, and to those cities in non-registration States in which satisfactory returns are required by the local authorities. The

registration area in 1906 consisted of 15 registration States, the District of Columbia, which is strictly urban in character, and 77 registration cities in non-registration States. The 15 registration States were California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Vermont. The estimated population of the entire registration area in 1906 was 46,956,317, or 48.8 per cent. of the estimated population of continental United States. Of this number, 22,995,782 persons, or 35.5 per cent. of the total population, were in registration States, and 1,599,455 persons, or 0.5 per cent. were in registration cities in non-registration States.

The total number of deaths reported for the registration area for 1906 was 658,105, and the death rate was 15.1 per 1,000 of population; the corresponding rate for 1905 was 16.2, and the annual average rate from 1901 to 1905 was 16.3. The annual average rate for England and Wales during the same period was 14; for Scotland, 16.9; for Ireland, 17.6; for Germany, 19.3; and for France, 19.6.

The comparison of the death rates of this and other countries at the present time with death rates of the same countries for the last century shows upon what an era of low mortality the world has arrived. Many of the former death rates were upward of 25 per 1,000 of population. The tendency in the larger countries with a population of similar character to that of the United States now seems toward an annual death rate of about 15 per 1,000 or less.

The death rate per 1,000 of population in the different registration States in 1906 was as follows:

California, 15.1; Colorado, 15.3; Connecticut, 15.7; Indiana, 12.5; Maine, 16.2; Maryland, 15.7; Massachusetts, 16.6; Michigan, 14.3; New Hampshire, 17.3; New Jersey, 16.2; New York, 17.1; Pennsylvania, 16.5; Rhode Island, 17.5; South Dakota, 8.8; Vermont, 16.5.

The number of deaths in the registration area for 1906 resulting from pulmonary tuberculosis was 65,341, and the death rate per 100,000 of population was 139.4 as compared with a rate of 168.2 for 1905. A part of this gratifying decrease is due to the inclusion of new States with a low mortality rate from this disease in the registration area for 1906, but there has also been a genuine decrease in the rate in the old registration area.

For the whole registration area the mortality rate for 1906 from typhoid fever was 32.1 as compared with the rate for a smaller area in 1905 of 28.1. Practically all of the increase was due to the inclusion of new areas with high mortality rates, but in the total registration cities which underwent little change during the period so far as aggregate population is concerned, the rate increased from 26.1 for 1905 to 34.2 for 1906. The States with the highest rates were Pennsylvania (40.5) and Colorado (35.0), and those with the lowest rates were Massachusetts (15.1) and Rhode Island (16.5).

The total number of deaths in the entire registration area for 1906 from all forms of violence was 45,552, corresponding to a death rate of 120.9 per 100,000 of estimated population. This rate greatly exceeded that of 1905 (111.9), or that of any recent year. Of the total number of deaths from this cause, 28,852 were of males and 16,700 were of females. The classification of these deaths into accidental, suicidal, and homicidal is difficult owing to the fact that many deaths are simply returned as resulting from "carbolic acid," "pistol shot," etc.

The death rate from suicide apparently showed a large increase for each year of the period from 1902 to 1905 and a decrease for 1906. The number of suicides in 1906, returned as suicides, was 5,853, of which 4,821 were of males and 1,032 of females. The largest number of male suicides for any five-year age period were of the age period 35 to 39, and the largest number of female suicides were of the age period 25 to 29.

In this connection it is worthy of note that Vermont is regarded as holding a front rank among the States treating the public health from a scientific standpoint. The establishing of a State laboratory and the holding of annual schools for health officers in connection therewith has helped to make it possible to render Vermont health statistics reliable and thorough to a noteworthy degree.

**THE MESSENGER.**

Strong angel of the peace of God,  
Not wholly undivided the men;  
Along the weary path I tread,  
Thou hast been with me, though unseen.

My hopes have been a mad turmoil  
A clutch and conflict all my life,  
The very earth I loved a toil,  
And love itself a seed of strife.

And sometimes in a sudden hour  
I have been great with godlike calm,  
As if thy tranquil world of power  
Flowed in about me like a psalm.

And peace has fallen on my face,  
And I have known my struggling breath;  
And living, I have known a space  
The hush and mastery of Death.

Stretch out thy hand upon me, thou  
Who comest as the still night comes!  
I have not flinched at buffets; now  
Let strife go by, with all its drums.

—Richard Hovey in the Payson.

Itching, bleeding, protruding or blind piles yield to Doan's Ointment. Chronic cases soon relieved, finally cured. Druggists all sell it.

## NEW STATION AGENT

J. O. Adams of Barre Will Succeed H. W. Barnum.

Five Stations on the Rutland Road Will Lose Their Night Operators—Switch Which Figured in Law Suit Has Been Removed.

Station Agent H. W. Barnum, who resigned some time ago, will be relieved within a day or two, and will probably leave this week for Bangor, N. Y., where he will spend some time with his family before taking up his new position in Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Barnum's successor here will be J. O. Adams of Barre, who has been agent in that city for several years, and who is said to be a very able man for the position. He is having considerable experience in railroad work. It could not be learned yesterday when Mr. Adams would take up his duties in Burlington, but it is the general impression that it will be within a day or two.

The new nine hour low governing railroad telegraph operators went into effect yesterday. Orders were issued Tuesday by the Rutland Railroad company that Shuburne, Vergennes, Brandon, Chester and South Hero be discontinued as night offices, as the men at these stations are needed elsewhere, the road claiming that under the new law they will not have men enough to cover the shifts.

The new law will affect three operators in this city, making their hours much shorter than at present.

Following the verdict of damages of \$200 given C. D. Phelps in his suit for damages against the Rutland railroad, the switch in the yard at the north of the station, over which the plaintiff stumbled and fell, has been removed.

**THE ALLEN MEMORIAL.**  
(Second Series.)

Descendants of Samuel Allen of Windsor, Conn., 1680-1876. Compiled and published by Orrin Deane Allen, Palmer, Mass. 200 pp. 50c. 25 full-page illustrations.

Most works on genealogy are of very limited interest, except to those who trace their lines of descent therein. This volume, however, will supply information and entertainment to all who are interested in early Vermont history, and especially to residents in this section of the State, as it includes, besides Ethan and Ira Allen and their immediate relations and descendants, the Hitchcock and Pennington families, which were prominent here in the early days, as also the families of Remember Baker and Seth Warner. The connection between these four tribes and that of Ethan Allen will be recognized by all who are familiar with the beginnings of Burlington and Vermont.

The volume will be three welcome to those who, for a generation now, have had to answer inquiries from Allen and others, as to their supposed descent from General Allen. This correspondence has certainly augmented the revenues of the postoffice, if it has had little other profit.

Among the illustrations we find Stephen's statue of Ethan Allen, as also the monument at Green Mount cemetery; Frances Montross, who became Ethan's second wife, and afterward married Dr. Jabez Pennington; Gen. Ira Allen, the founder of the university; Capt. Ethan Alphonso Allen, son of Ethan; Dr. Nathan R. Smith, professor in the medical college here, 1821-25; the Hon. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, secretary of the interior, 1848-1857, and grandson of that Judge Samuel Hitchcock who married Ethan's eldest daughter, and was trustee of the university for twenty-two years from its foundation, and for nine years secretary of the corporation.

The "Fighting Parson" is also here, the Rev. Thomas Allen, who came with the Berkshire county troops from Pittsfield, Mass., to Bennington in August, 1777, and after offering prayer for the success of the Continental forces, further opened the execution of that eventful day by firing the first gun. He was also chaplain of the regiment which served at Ticonderoga in 1776.

The editor acknowledges his indebtedness, among others, to Judge R. S. Taft, Col. G. G. Benedict and Prof. J. E. Goodrich, for material furnished; and especially to Col. Benedict's descendant, the maiden son, Ethan Allen, Jr., who is the son of Ethan Allen's second wife. On her monument in Elmwood cemetery it is Montross; B. H. Hall in his "History of Eastern Vermont," makes it Montross; Hannibal Allen gave his middle name to the West Point authorities as Montross; the spelling Montross may also be seen on p. 75, which is the name of the Hotel Dieu, Montreal. Panny Allen is said to be the daughter of Ethan Allen and Frances Montross. Mr. Benedict seems to have settled the matter by discovering in the archives of the State of New York proof that there was a John Montross in the British army in 1755, who served in America; also, that a John Montross was wounded at Braddock's defeat (1755) and received a grant of land in Willbore, N. Y., opposite Shelburne.

The more prominent characters named in the volume are sketched fully enough to give a pretty definite notion of their careers, and to show a whole new light on certain movements in the formative period of Vermont history. The book deserves a place in every public library in the State. The compiler says he has been at work on it for fifteen years; and we find evidence here and there of special effort to secure accuracy. Not every correspondent, however, has appreciated the necessity of so writing proper names that they cannot be misread. In spite of the pains taken a few errors may be noted, as always in books of this class.

Page 44. Frances Montross was born in 1760, not 1770; the latter date would make her only fourteen years old at her second marriage; and the date of this marriage is recorded by Ethan himself as Feb. 16, not "Feb. 9."

Page 52. Levi Allen is said to have died in Bennington; a misprint for Burlington. Levi was in jail here for debt at the time of his death, and the Elmwood cemetery was thereupon so laid out that he might be buried within the "wall limits." He was the first person interred there, probably at the south end of the lot, but no stone was ever set over his grave.

Page 54. Attention is called to the discrepancy between the date of Ira's birth as given by himself in his history of Vermont, "May 12," and the record at Cornwall, Conn., "April 21." Allen seems merely to have intended to change "old style" to new. Ethan also set down the date of his birth according to the new style, "May 21, 1729," adding eleven days, as was noted, that he really added but eleven days when he made the statement



The treat we promised you begins in this number. Read the opening installment of

## LANGFORD OF THE THREE BARS

By KATZ AND VIRGIL D. BOYLES

A Story of Cattle Rustling Days on the South Dakota Plains

This realistic presentation of the cattle rustling life in the days of cattle thieves, seldom has a book contained so many characters that stand for plain life as it actually was in those days, or so many that have a faculty of appealing to the reader. — Fort Worth Telegram.

The book is a bundle with the spirit of the great plains and a rugged vitality throbs from its pages. It is brim full of abundant, dramatic action, strength and color. — Des Moines Mail and Times.

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